TIME IS WORTH MONEY

One Million Dollars Worth of It Sold by a Telegraph Company Yearly.

EXACT TIME EVERYWHERE.

The Government Supplies the Commodity Free of Charge and the Western Union Sells It—Why Other People Are Protesting.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS' worth of time, THE STAR reporter was informed, is sold by the Western Union Telegraph Company every year. To make this clear it is necessary to explain that the big naval observatory at Washington considers it an important part of its business to determine and give away to any one who chooses to ask for it absolutely correct time at noon each day. Experts paid by Uncle Sam make the computations and press the button at precisely 12 o'clock, thus communicating the hour to the various departments in this city. The Western Union is permitted to have its instruments in the rooms whence the message is sent, with an attachment to the button, so that the news is flashed directly from the observatory, without even the aid of an operator, all over the United States, reaching even so distant a point as San Francisco within the space of not more than one-fifth of a second. For such is the utmost twinkling required for the passage of an electric spark through 3,000 miles of wire.

To accomplish this the telegraph company is obliged to take all other business off the wires each day just before 12 o'clock. Three minutes and a half before noon arrives operators in all parts of the country cease sending or receiving messages and devote their attention to attaching wires in such a manner as to establish unbroken connections from Washington with points in every section of the Union to which the lines extend their ramifications. A dozen seconds before the time bell is to strike a few warning ticks come flashing along, and at the very moment when the sun passes over the seventy-fifth meridian a current gives a single throb from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, informing an expectant nation of the time of day.

THE DIFFERENCE OF TIME.

Of course, there is a difference of three hours between Washington and San Francisco, but that difficulty is got over by dividing the whole country into four perpendicular strips, each strip setting its clock by the time of the meridian that bisects it from north to south. Thus each strip is always one hour later than the next strip to the east. When you get to Chicago you put the hands of your watch one hour back; having reached Omaha you set them another hour rearward, and upon arriving in San Francisco you find yourself still one hour in advance. In this way the noon signals sent out from Washington serve to indicate 11 a.m. for Chicago, 10 a.m. for Omaha and 9 a.m. for San Francisco.

HOW THE MONEY IS MADE.

Now, the way in which the telegraph company makes money by distributing the time in this manner is by selling it to people all over the United States who have clocks and find it of importance to keep them right. In this manner it keeps corrected by electricity to absolute solar time no less than 7,000 clocks in the city of New York alone. Each clock is charged for this service $15 a year, which makes an income of $105,000 so derived from the metropolis only. Doubtless quite $1,000,000 annually is obtained from the setting of clocks once a day in the populated centers, small and large, of the Union. All that the company is obliged to pay for the time which sells for so vast a yearly sum is the cost of maintaining its instruments at the observatory and the wires connecting these instruments with the main office in Washington. But it must be remembered that the cost of stopping telegraphic operations for four minutes in the busiest part of each day throughout the entire country is not inconsiderable.

PRIVATE OBSERVATORIES PROTESTING.

Nevertheless, the profit is sufficiently great to excite the indignation of the private observatories, which wish to sell time themselves, against the Western Union. They contend that although they are able to make and deliver an equally good and accurate quality of time themselves, the prestige naturally attaching to government time drives their product out of the market and ruins the local trade they might otherwise find profit in. Who is going to buy time of them when the same commodity is to be purchased at a cheap rate from the national astronomer?

In response to their protest, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, the latter has replied that any one is welcome to share the same privileges enjoyed by the Western Union company in the getting of time free of charge; the postal telegraph, for example, is welcome to put its own instruments in and flash the message of the button wheresoever it listeth. As things stand at present the government is glad to extend in any fashion the courtesies of the hour to 60,000,000 people, and more particularly to secure the accurate dropping of the noon-time balls in all the important seaports, in order that mariners may be able to correct their chronometers. This last was from the start the prime object of the service. So far as the expense of obtaining perfectly accurate time is concerned the Western Union or any other concern could establish and run an effective plant at a first cost of $5,000 and $2,000 a year. The clocks that are set every noon in a thousand cities and towns by a single pressure of the button in Washington are equipped with a peculiar electric contrivance, so that the current passing through them springs the hands of each timepiece simultaneously to the point of 12.

RECKONING TIME.

The observatory does not reckon its time by the sun, but by the so-called "fixed" stars, which are so far off that their position with relation to the earth does not change appreciably within a few months or years. Star time is the only true time therefore. The operator looks through a bib telescope and watches for a given star that he knows to cross the plane of the meridian. As it crosses he records what moment it does so, as shown by a star-time clock with a twenty-four-hour dial. Then he consults a printed table that shows him at just what number of hours, minutes and seconds the star in question must actually have crossed the meridian plane. The table is right, and by as much as the star-time clock differs from it the latter is wrong. No attempt is made to set the star clock right, allowance being simply made in subsequent calculations for the error thus discovered, which amounts only to a fraction of a second in some days. Next, the corrected time, as taken from the star clock, is reduced to sun time, which requires some figuring, inasmuch as the star year is one day longer than the sun year. A sun time or "standard" time clock stands close by, and the amount that this varies from the truth having been ascertained, allowance is made for the error in sending the noon stroke all over the country.

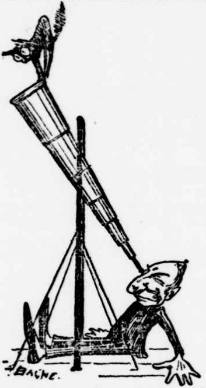
REGULATING CHRONOMETERS.

At the observatory all the chronometers made for the navy are tested and regulated before they are sent out on vessels, each one of which is supplied with three first-class chronometers, as well as one that is half used up, called a "hack," for carrying about and for rough service generally. It takes twenty-one weeks of testing to properly regulate and prove a chronometer, and part of the trial consists in subjecting the instrument to the action of cold in an ice box and to heat communicated through steam pipes. Each chronometer, when given out, is accompanied by a chart telling just how it will vary under certain temperatures. A curious exhibit now shown at the observatory includes eight chronometers that went down in the great gale that swamped a fair part of Uncle Sam's navy at Samoa. Their glasses are broken and their works so far used up that they are no good any longer.

DISCOVERING THE MOONS OF MARS.

The astronomer of the national observatory, Prof. Hall, who made the famous discovery of the moons of Mars not long ago, spoke of those two interesting satellites yesterday as being each about the size of a forty-acre lot. Revolving about the planet like two pretty little golden shuttles, one of them presents the phenomenon of traveling around more than three times as fast as Mars himself does. Thus is produced a very surprising appearance of things from the point of view of the Martian inhabitants, who see this rapidly moving moon seemingly rising in the west and setting in the east, while its companion, in reality circling in the same direction with it at a speed comparatively slow, rises in the east and sets in the west. In this way both moons are seen in the heavens at once, one going one way and the other the other. They are doubtless dead spheres, like the one that pursues its endless journey around the earth, and are not supposed to be made of green cheese.

It is an astonishing fact that these two moons of Mars, so recently discovered, were referred to with much accuracy of description, by both Voltaire and Dean Swift in their satirical writings, thus anticipating astronomical science, at which their sarcasms were aimed, by a century.



It was all guess on their part, but assuredly one of the most remarkable guesses ever made. Describing his voyage to Laputa, which was inhabited by a people given over to the science of astronomy, Gulliver says:

"They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satellites, which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the planet exactly three of its diameters, and the outermost five of the diameters of the planet; the former revolves in the space of ten hours and the latter in twenty-one and a half hours."

Now, the fact is, as discovered only the other day, that Mars really has two moons, an inner one and an outer one. The diameter of Mars being a little over 4,000 miles, Gulliver's estimate for the distance of the inner moon from the planet was about 12,000 miles, whereas it is actually 10,000 miles away. For the outer moon Gulliver gives 20,000 miles as the distance, which is really only 15,000 miles. So he was only 2,000 miles off the fact as to one moon and 5,000 as to the other. Gulliver mentions the time of revolution for the inner moon as seven and one-half hours; it is actually ten hours. The time for the outer moon is set down by the imaginary traveler at twenty and one-half hours; in fact it is only a little over thirty hours. Pretty good for a guess at moons that never offered to human observers until a century later the slight evidence of their existence.

Voltaire described the journey of Micromegas, an inhabitant of Sirius, who left the great dog star for a visit to the solar system. "He traveled," wrote the satirist, "about 100,000,000 of leagues after leaving Jupiter. Coasting by Mars he saw two moons circling about the planet, which have hitherto escaped the observation of astronomers on the earth."

Prof. Hall has named his moons Deimos and Phobos, after the attendants of Mars, who are spoken of in book 15 of Homer's Iliad as helping to accouter the god of war for conflict.

"He spake and summoned Fear and Flight to yoke
His steeds and put his glorious armor on."

MARS INHABITED.

Prof. Hall says he has little doubt that Mars is inhabited—perhaps by human beings like ourselves. Conditions there are suitable to such life and strongly resemble those found on the earth. Its more eccentric orbit takes it at times in its journey around the sun farther away from that great source of heat, so that its winters must be more severe; but cold is modified by atmosphere, and it is known that Mars has an atmosphere, because clouds are frequently seen obscuring its surface. The planet, the diameter of which is one-half that of the earth, is about equally divided as to its area between land and water. Its poles are capped with ice and snow, and these white caps, plainly visible through the telescope, increase in size in winter and diminish in the Martian summer. Prof. Hall has no difficulty in seeing through the mighty telescope at the observatory the wonderful "canals" mapped out by Schiaparelli, the Milan astronomer, on the surface of Mars. These canals, so called because they don't look like anything else in particular, and also because they seem invariably to connect sea with sea, intersecting every which way, must be several miles in width as well as thousands of miles in length. Whether they are great roads, canals, bridges or any other sort of public works there is certainly nothing approaching them in this world. But Prof. Hall does not think that they are artificial at all. Though entirely at a loss to explain them he supposes that they are natural markings on the planet.

OTHER PLANETS THAT CAN SUPPORT LIFE.

The question whether other planets are inhabited is always an interesting one. It is certain that the four great outer ones—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—cannot support animal life. Their density is small and their consistency more or less liquid and gaseous. Jupiter, biggest of the planets, the diameter of which is more than ten times that of the earth, is a sun not yet quite extinguished and even now giving out heat. From time to time a spot appears on its surface, which is a black hole in the midst of the fire big enough to drop the earth into. Saturn is hot, too, while Neptune and Uranus are so far off that nothing much can be ascertained about them beyond the fact that Uranus has four moons and Neptune one. There may be life on Venus and Mercury, though it must be warm, inasmuch as Venus is a third nearer the sun than the earth and Mercury is not half so far away.

WITH GREAT VELOCITY.

All these planets, together with the sun around which they revolve, are traveling with a velocity inconceivable directly north toward the constellation Hercules. Doubtless the solar system on this mighty journey is pursuing the path of a vast orbit around some central point unknown. Once it was thought that this point was Sirius and again that it was Alcyone, in the Pleiades, but neither is true. Our sun and its system are but a small affair altogether, any way. What we call the orb of day is only one-eighth of the size of Sirius. And even this latter giant sun is far surpassed in magnitude by ever so many other suns that are wheeling through the heavens with their attendant constellations in plain sight. To make them more beautiful these suns are of different colors. Vega, in the constellation of the Lyre, has a huge sun of an exquisite blue tint, Sirius is white and Alpha—one of the several gigantic suns in Orion—is red.

An Excusable Mistake.

From Life.

Mr. Whitehead (who has just slapped stranger on the back)—"Oh, I beg yo' pawdon, sah; thought it was my fr'en' Smithers. Yo' hab on de berry same clo's he gen'r'ly wars."

Stranger—"Yes, Smithers attinded de same pokah pawty I did last ebening. He am at present confined to his room."

What a Mistake Cost.

The mistake of a typewriter has cut Edwin Forbes of New York out of a fourth part of his mother's estate. He had displeased her and was disinherited. Four days before her death she sent for a lawyer, as she wanted to make some changes in her will. The lawyer was out of town at the time and his clerk went to her house. Mrs. Forbes told him that she wanted the will changed so that her four sons should share alike. He took the will to the office and, as he thought, made the change all right. After her death it was found the change had been made in the wrong clause and Edwin was still disinherited.

Don't lend your umbrella
Or your name to a bill.
The first won't come back,
But the other one will.

—*Chicago Post.*

ATTRACTIVE HOMES.

Some Effective Novelties That May Be Needed by Housewives

TO PUT UNDER ORNAMENTS.

Some Pretty Little Mats Found in the Stores—Effective Table Covers—China for Amateur Decorators—Linen for Wedding Presents.

Written for THE EVENING STAR.

WHILE ONE IS DOING the necessary errands and shopping that naturally pertain to the season incidentally many novelties and attractions catch the eye and attention and one gets a foretaste of the good things that are on every hand to supply our wants or imagined needs. It is well, too, to bear in mind just where one sees certain things, then when an occasion arises for using them no time is wasted in hunting the shops where they are for sale. Sometimes it seems as if the one thing we are seeking is unattainable and again while looking for something entirely different we are suddenly confronted by the very thing we had given up looking for in despair of ever finding it. This was brought to my mind the other day by seeing something I have never seen for sale before, and that is mats to put under ornaments, which were really in good taste, and at reasonable prices. A piece of bronze or porcelain if set on a polished surface will always deface it with scratches and, unless a covered table or mantel, should always be provided with a mat as a safeguard. People have made their own for the most part, and it is quite a task to make all that may be needed for a house. Some tawdry ones at prices too high for their looks have appeared now and then, but it is only lately that I have seen anything good in that line. The ones I refer to are of different sizes, the smallest being some six inches square and the largest twelve or fifteen square possibly. They are made of silky velours in lovely colors—cream, ecru and all the gold shades, as well as pink, blue, sage and olive—are lined with canton flannel and are finished on the straight edges with a braid or gimp stitched on, in which is a thread of tinsel. They are so pretty in shades and so unobtrusive in style that they must be admired. They are imported and the smallest size is 75 cents and the largest, as I remember, $2 or thereabouts.

PRETTY IMPORTED TABLE COVERS

are also seen with satin centers of pale colors embroidered in chain stitch, and with a plush border edged with tassel fringe. These are from Italy and in the soft colors are quite attractive. Prettier to my mind are some eastern looking table covers, though I think they come from France. One is charming with white ground of a thin cotton substance, with a design of yellow silk woven in, and silk tassels of the same lemon color to finish it. The almost transparent ground makes this quite ethereal looking in the way of a table drapery. Another small cover is of white Japanese cotton crepe, on which is stamped in gold a little border around the edge, while the center is powdered with a star-and-crescent design in gold. This spread is lined, and on the edge is a gold fringe an inch wide. Somewhat similar in style is a long narrow cover, which would suit an upright piano, or could be laid as a scarf wherever such a long one would be suitable. This is of a beautiful soft yellow cotton crepe, with a gold border stamped on and a flower in gold at set spaces over the center. It is also edged with gold fringe and lined with canton flannel the same color as the outside.

EXCELLENT COVER FOR SOFA PILLOWS.

Canton flannel by the way is an excellent cover for sofa pillows under silk. When down pillows are bought in the white covers they need an additional cover under the silk, or the down will come through, and canton flannel, the fuzzy side out, makes the silk softer and more pleasant than anthing else can.

CHINA FOR DECORATION.

Among other new things in the shops is a prettier assortment of white china for decoration than amateurs have been able to find heretofore. Shapes that I bought in other cities six months ago make their appearance here now for the first time. Lovely odd shaped plates for wafers or bon bons have a slightly raised design upon them, which aids sometimes in the decoration. In this same style are little odd pitchers of which a housekeeper can never have too many. Small trays with and without handles are in greater variety than ever before, and make such pretty trifling gifts when decorated. Little dishes of several sizes have irregular edges, and may be used in the three gradations for bon bons, almonds and salt. These last may also be made useful on the toilet table, or manicure tray, for rosaline and nail powder. Pretty tea and after dinner coffee cups are always with us, and are in demand as ever. The tiny desk candlesticks are new, too, and decorate charmingly. Pretty little affairs are the small tubs for mustard and catsup with little china spoon, all to be in Dresden style, with plenty of gold in delicate traceries, but these I have not seen here as yet.

SUITABLE WEDDING PRESENTS.

Just now, when there seems such an epidemic of weddings, a suggestion may be in order as to wedding presents. While so many brides are overloaded with duplicates and even more of the same article there can never be a surplus of household linen, and as most young people begin a house of their own something in that line will be always acceptable. A set of hemstitched towels has been proposed as a gift, and a good one they would make. If one wishes to give some of her own handiwork she can buy fine, handsome huckaback towels by the yard and hemstitch the ends herself. Each towel should be one and a quarter yards when finished and the hems two inches wide. A double hemstitch is the prettiest and most durable and for this more threads can be drawn. If one wishes to add initials the towels will be much handsomer, but only work them in white, either with embroidery cotton, linen or silk. If in cotton use satin stitch for the letters. Linen may be used in this way or for Russian cross stitch, which is rather the newest way of marking. Silk filoselle may be used for outlining satin or cross stitch and would look rather nicer than either of the other threads. This making towels is very pretty work and a set of them folded and tied with ribbons would be ever so pretty a gift. To add washcloths hemstitched all around with a half-inch hem would make the present complete.

CASE FOR SILVER.

As pieces of silver are often given to brides by the dozen without cases, and as they can be kept better when not in a case, I will mention a receptacle which may be new to some of my readers anyway, as it was to me when I recently heard of it. Take for instance a dozen forks, and for them make a case as follows: Out of chamois skin cut a strip as long as will hold the forks side by side, and wide enough to allow two inches of the chamois at top and bottom of the forks. First bind this strip all round with white ribbon by machine, the satin edged gros grain being the prettiest. Then along the middle of the strip lay the ribbon, pinning it in spaces wide enough to slip in each fork, the slack being gotten by laying a finger under the ribbon between the pins. When this is properly spaced, stitch the divisions on the machine. Enough ribbon to tie in bow and ends should be sewed at one end of the ribbon, and when the forks are slipped in their places roll the case up and tie as one would a needle book. I heard of one bride who had dozens of spoons and forks arranged in this way, and while they looked very pretty among her other gifts, the chamois being the best possible thing to keep unused silver in, she had no further provision to make for them.

TABLE DECORATIONS.

Chrysanthemums are once more giving us their annual beauty to use for decoration of our homes, and nothing can be more effective than these flowers in all their variety. For table adornment they are prime favorites, the yellow ones taking the lead perhaps. A large flat mass of them in the center, of several shades, with a ball of the same suspended from the chandelier above is a fashion that some people favor. The growing plants are very satisfactory in a room, as they look well for some time and are truly decorative in form and coloring.

A pretty novelty for a table is to have several yards of soft silk "bunched and billowed" over the center of the table, caught here and there by designs in natural flowers. This suggests a brocaded effect, which is very handsome. Besides the candles burning under colored shades, small cut-glass lamps, with lace shades, are also used, all these means of lighting adding as much as anything to the beauty of the table. A critic of the modern table arrangements says that "in spite of remonstrance liliputian trifles are everywhere."

FROM DINING ROOM TO BED ROOM.

To go from dining room to bed room, whose renovation is a fit occupation for the season, let me mention the new curtain rods of pale colors to match woodwork and picture rod, enameled so they can be cleaned if desired and adding a touch of daintiness to light colored furnishings now so desirable.

Applique work is one of the fancies of the day and a way for an original taste to display itself. Take a plain surface for curtains and table covers, and with the pretty gimps and braids fashion a design that will be at once unique and interesting. In a portiere, for instance, have your design hung from the top, as it were, with quirls and turns of the gimp, and at the lower end of a spiral or similar pattern have a flower form of plush applique, which the gimp will outline, and gold thread accent the center. This might be made quick work with a rather wide gimp, and perhaps three of the plush forms on one width of goods, as no decorated curtains would hang in full folds which conceal the design.

SHEEPSKIN RUGS.

For bed rooms especially the sheepskin rugs in the soft golden tones are most suitable. Beside a bed they are much softer and more luxurious feeling than fur, and the creamy tones harmonize with almost any furnishing. Black rugs, too, are even more effective than white ones in some places. In yellow rooms, for instance, they look especially well, and black and yellow combinations are much thought of just now.

Smyrna rugs are favorites with many people and this year there are some in the dark coloring and small figures of Persian rugs which are very good. Some in prayer rug designs and brilliant coloring are as bad as anything could well be in the rug line. Smyrna rugs on a bare floor slip so easily that they are too treacherous for comfort, but in a suitable coloring are often a very good thing to spread over a lounge which is shabby as to seat though respectable in other parts. They are often a passable substitute for the desirable Turkey rug, of which there can never be too many in a pretty home.

WHAT IS NEW FOR THE HOUSE.

Some Hints as to Things to Buy in the Way of Furnishings.

THE TENDENCY IN WALL PAPERS IS TOWARD GREEN AND YELLOW EFFECTS—HOW PORTIERES SHOULD BE HUNG—FRENCH PARLOR FURNITURE THE FASHION—WHAT SORT OF CARPETS TO GET.

"YES, THERE IS plenty that is new for the coming season in the way of furnishings for Washington households," said a dealer in upholstery and furniture to a STAR writer yesterday. "People here in this town are less disposed, for some reason, to take up novelties than in most other cities, and are apt to be about a year behind the latest fashions. For example, there is very little chance of our being able to successfully introduce this winter the newest styles in wall papers, which are very decided greens and yellows. But we offer whatever is freshest and shall recommend, if asked, what is really the proper thing in friezes, which ought to be given what we call the 'one-third treatment'—that is to say, they should cover a third of the wall. Dados, of course, have almost entirely gone out. Correct wall papers have many floral designs, particularly roses, but are all in very subdued tints as to figuring.

INDIVIDUAL TASTE.

"We people who furnish houses do not have as much power to control and direct popular taste as we had some years ago. Then customers would come to us without any very definite ideas usually as to what they wanted and expect us to decide for them. But now it is different. Education in matters of beauty has become widespread, and nearly every one has ideas of his or her own about furnishing. No longer do we make suggestions unless we are requested. Necessarily there are many persons who are gifted by nature with bad taste, and in them esthetic perception cannot be developed by any amount of cultivation. It is ordinarily conceived that an individual who has bad taste simply does not know how to appreciate the difference between a pretty thing and an ugly one; but I contend, judging from my own observation, that an individual will

INVARIABLY SELECT THE UGLY

in preference to the pretty, imagining it to be the more beautiful. You will hear it often said that there are all sorts of tastes, implying that beauty differs according to the observer; but I assert that beauty is an absolute quality. A thing has a certain degree of beauty or ugliness absolutely and without relation to the impression it produces upon any person's eye. Those who have good taste are able to perceive the beauty inherent in the object, while those who have bad taste are not able to see it—that is all. The funny thing seems to be that the latter should, as I have said, prefer the ugly things so invariably.

"IN PORTIERES AND CURTAINS

we do no more than offer whatever is best and newest and let our patrons choose; as a rule they do it with discretion. Satins, velours, damasks and brocatelles are the proper materials at present. Brocatelles are what we sell most of and they are very beautiful, going up as high as $30 a yard. Nowadays people are so fond of having special designs in hangings made for themselves that we keep five designers constantly at work turning out curtains and portieres to order. Portieres should not be hung any longer from poles between the sides of a door. The pole ought to be above the wookwork over the door, the hanging concealing the architraves. If the portiere is intended to merely separate one room from another, it must hang straight and have no drapery whatever; but if it is meant for ornamental purposes, it must be looped up at each side and overhung at the top with a drapery. The Japanese portieres of reeds, which are so pleasing to the eye, are becoming steadily more popular. Before long, however, they will be overdone and will go out.

FRENCH FURNITURE.

"For drawing room chairs and sofas French designs are in greater favor than ever. Some of this sort of furniture is imported, but most of it is now made in this country. In France they understand somewhat better the art of putting on gilding that keeps its freshness. Three styles, which are simply differences in curves and outlines, are in vogue—the 'Louis Trieze,' the 'Louis Quatorze' and the 'Louis Quinze.' Damask and silk tapestries are the materials chosen for upholstering. For other furniture than French 'overstuffing' is best, the framework being cushioned. A remarkably good imitation of the famous Verni-Martin finish is the latest thing for parlor tables, etageres and so forth. Only one factory in this country is able to produce the counterfeit of this exquisite effect of sprinkled gold dust in a polished wood surface, with hand painted figures.

OAK FINISH.

"By the way, the sixteenth century oak finish, which has been having such a popular run, is still correct in such light goods as chairs and desks, but it is growing passe in bed room and dining room furniture. So far as the latter is concerned English oak is taking its place. What we call a finish, you know, is the preparation of wood so as to make it look different from what it is naturally. The object in view may be to make it seem old, to resemble some other wood or simply to render it prettier. In preparing a piece of wood in such a way, a mixture called a 'filler' is first rubbed thoroughly into the grain. Being composed largely of wax or some such material, the mixture

FILLS UP THE GRAIN

of the wood and by making it darker renders it more perceptible. Then shellac is put on and sand paper is applied. After the sand paper comes a coat of varnish and next a rubbing down with oil and pumice. Four coats of varnish, with rubbing down after each coat, are used for high-priced furniture. Antique oak is a finish that has come to stay and natural mahogany is going to be very popular. Furniture for the bed room and the dining room is going to be more simple, without so much carving. The place of the carving will be taken to some extent by oxidized brass mountings.

"Axminster carpets are the swell thing for those who can afford them. Plain colors in Wilton's are most correct for halls. In rugs the newest and most beautiful things are in Algerian mohair, the middle part uncut and the borders cut. You can see for yourself that they are particularly lovely in such shades as terra cotta, Nile green and old rose. I should mention that fret and grill work for the upper part of doors where ceilings are high enough is very much in fashion as well as most decorative."

Littleton's Hard Lot.

From the Boston Transcript.

"When Littleton courted Miss L. he used to speak of her as a ray of sunshine coming into his life."

"I know it. And now, it is said, she frequently tans him."

The Two Mothers.

For fondling arm, warm breast and life's swe tide,
What dost thou to thy mother make return?
Some madcap girl can win thee from her side,
Few tears at best hast thou above her urn.

Only to Earth, thy mother art thou just;
To her thou givest all within thy power.
Thy life, thy breath, thy self—a pinch of dust,
To star her bosom with a summer flower.

—Scranton Tr

TO THE MEMORY OF BRAVE MEN.

The Jeannette Monument to Be Unveiled at Annapolis.

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN AND EXECUTION—A REPRODUCTION OF THE ARCTIC CAIRN—HOW THE MONUMENT WAS SECURED—THE CEREMONIES NEXT THURSDAY.

NEXT Thursday a large number of men distinguished in naval and civil life will gather at Annapolis for the purpose of doing homage to the memory of the brave men who perished during the famous "Jeannette arctic expedition" of 1879. The occasion is the unveiling of a noble monument that has been erected in the cemetery adjoining the grounds of the United States Naval Academy by the officers and men of the navy. It is a beautiful work, simple, suggestive, striking and both in its design and its execution it is worthy of its noble object. It takes the form of a representation of the cairn that the Melville rescuing party erected over the remains of Commander De Long and his comrades, who perished in the arctic snows. The original cairn was made of simple boulders, unshaped and rough, piled together to protect the bodies of the dead from the elements of total destruction, and this would have been exactly reproduced had it not been for the changes that take place in this climate so suddenly that there would be danger of its destruction.

THE MONUMENT.

The blocks of stone have therefore been hewn to an even surface and given a more symmetrical appearance, although the shape and dimensions of the cairn have been preserved. On the base it is twenty-two feet in length and twelve feet in width. From the ground the sides of the mound of stones slope inward until the length of the capping slab of white marble is fourteen feet and the width eight feet. This slab is ten feet from the ground, and from this point upward the materials used are white marble and bronze. A second truncated pyramid is on top of the slab and supports the surmounting figure, a chaste cross of white, twelve feet high, on the top and arms of which the frozen snow drips down in chilly, desolate points, telling volumes of the sufferings of those whose lives were sacrificed on the altar of science and progress. On the side of the smaller pyramid is a square tablet of bronze, bearing this brief inscription:

"Commemorative of the heroic officers and men of the United States navy who perished in the Jeannette arctic exploring expedition, 1881."

At the base of the cross is a bronze anchor, with its metal cable twined around the shaft so as to give a fine finishing effect in dark tones to the pure white of the monument.

ABOUT THE MONUMENT.

The design was made by Lieut. George P. Colvocoresses, in charge of the department of drawing at the Naval Academy. The execution of the work is of the most artistic order and reflects credit upon the contractor, Mr. J. F. Manning of this city. The monument has been erected in one of the most striking positions in the cemetery, which is situated on a high promontory separated from the academy grounds by a small creek and bordered on the other side by the Severn. The shaft is in plain sight from the academy campus and forms a fitting addition to the increasing collection of monuments erected to the memory of brave men who have perished in the naval service. Among those whose deeds have thus been immortalized in stone is Commander Cushing, the first successful operator of the torpedo launch, who destroyed the rebel ram Albemarle in Plymouth harbor, Roanoke river, amid great countless dangers and difficulties.

THE UNVEILING

will take place amid the most impressive ceremonies and in the presence of the most distinguished of men. It is expected that the President will attend. Secretaries Tracy and Proctor will undoubtedly be present, and perhaps other officials of the administration. An invitation has, of course, been extended to Mrs. De Long, the widow of the gallant leader of the explorers, to attend. The unveiling address will be delivered by Prof. Soley, assistant secretary of the navy, who has already become known in the field of letters and history, and his intimate acquaintance with naval matters renders him particularly useful on this occasion. The ceremonies will begin soon after 2 o'clock with a prayer by Chaplain H. H. Clarke of the Naval Academy, followed by a brief address from Commander Barber, the chairman of the memorial committee, formally transferring the monument to Capt. R. L. Phythian, superintendent of the academy.

A large party of Washingtonians will be taken down to Annapolis on a special train provided by the memorial committee. The train will leave the 6th street station at 1 o'clock and will arrive at Annapolis an hour later.

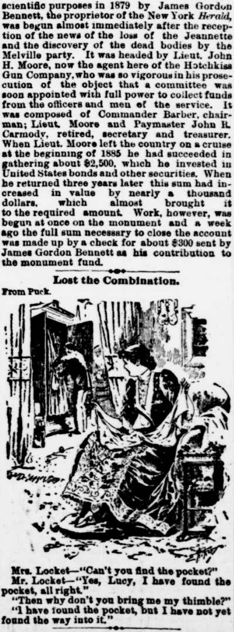
The ceremonies will be attended by the officers on duty at the academy and by the battalion of cadets with their famous band. Among the arctic heroes whose presence will appropriately mark the occasion are Engineer-in-Chief Melville, who led the rescuing party, and the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, Louis Noros and William Nindemann.

HOW THE MONUMENT WAS SECURED.

The movement to erect an appropriate memorial to the heroic martyrs of the ill-fated expedition, which was sent out for general scientific purposes in 1879 by James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York *Herald*, was begun almost immediately after the reception of the news of the loss of the Jeannette and the discovery of the dead bodies by the Melville party. It was headed by Lieut. John H. Moore, now the agent here of the Hotchkiss Gun Company, who was so vigorous in his prosecution of the object that a committee was soon appointed with full power to collect funds from the officers and men of the service. It was composed of Commander Barber, chairman; Lieut. Moore and Paymaster John R. Carmody, retired, secretary and treasurer. When Lieut. Moore left the country on a cruise at the beginning of 1885 he had succeeded in gathering about $2,500, which he invested in United States bonds and other securities. When he returned three years later this sum had increased in value by nearly a thousand dollars, which almost brought it to the required amount. Work, however, was begun at once on the monument and a week ago the full sum necessary to close the account was made up by a check for about $300 sent by James Gordon Bennett as his contribution to the monument fund.

Lost the Combination.

From Puck.



Mrs. Locket—"Can't you find the pocket?"

Mr. Locket—"Yes, Lucy, I have found the pocket, all right."

"Then why don't you bring me my thimble?"

"I have found the pocket, but I have not yet found the way into it."

At the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Philadelphia the other day the Rev. John Williams of Omaha was vociferously applauded for protesting against the use in the convention of the title "Rev." for the clergy. A delegate shouted: "Let the clergy, in the spirit of self-denial, drop the title." Can it be that this will be the next new departure in the churches?—*New York Tribune.*

FUNNY THINGS ABOUT DOGS.

They Know Lots More Than Most People Think—Some Anecdotes.

AN ASTONISHING affinity seems to exist between the dog and the soldier," said an army officer to a STAR writer the other day. "I don't know how to account for it, but the mutual inclination between the two seems to be instinctive. A company will start out on the march without a single dog and within a week it will have 100 curs in its train. Not curs alone either, for so fond are soldiers of their canine friends that they will steal them from their owners whenever they get a chance.

"Funnily enough, in a regiment the officers' dogs and the men's dogs form two distinct casts among themselves. The quality of breed has nothing whatever to do with determining the dividing lines, which is simply fixed by the rank of the masters. A cur that is the property of a lieutenant will not associate with the best bred dog owned by a private. The private's dog responds with hatred to contempt of the officer's dog, and they snarl at each other whenever they meet. Something of the same spirit and appreciation of social differences you will find exhibited by dogs that are much kept as pets in houses. They will rarely have anything to do with the servants, though the latter may do all the feeding.

"Dogs have far better reasoning powers, I think, than is generally supposed. Every summer at the time when the catchers are vigorously pursuing their employment the animals fairly swarm into the Washington navy yard, where they seem to know that they are safe from pursuit. How can they be aware of this unless they communicate such information one to another? On one occasion some time ago I had a very curious experience with a pointer of my own. He had orders never to lie on my bed, but I knew that he disobeyed because I always used to find his "spoor" on the coverlid when I came home at night. I never could catch him in the act, and when I arrived he was always fast asleep on the hearth. One evening, however, I thought I would try an experiment and leaving my shoes at the bottom of the stairs I made my way without any noise to my room. Looking through the crack in the door, which stood ajar, I saw Wolf lying on the bed. Without disturbing him I stole carefully down stairs again, walked up about as noisily as usual and entered my chamber. There was the dog, not on the bed, but seemingly fast asleep by the fireside. He got a beating that time which cured him.

"Speaking of soldiers' stealing dogs reminds me of an occurrence in a small western town where I was stationed for a while. A gentleman resident in the place lost a very valuable St. Bernard, and asked me for advice on the subject. He said that the animal had disappeared on the Saturday before, and I at once remembered that that was the day on which company D of the —th infantry had passed through.

" 'Telegraph to Jonesboro,' I said, 'where the company now is, giving a description of your dog, and I have no doubt that you will get it back..'

"My advice was obeyed and the dog was returned. As I suspected, it had followed or been carried off by the soldiers.

"The funniest thing I ever heard of a dog doing occurred here in Washington. A tramp cur appeared on certain premises and declined to go away, apparently fearing the dog catchers. Orders were given that it should not be fed, and it happened about the same time that the family cow's yield of milk exhibited much diminution in quantity. No surmise was made as to a connection between the two circumstances until the master of the household found the undesired beast one morning in the act of milking the cow. It was growing fat on the best of Jersey cream. I give you my word that that story is a true one.

"No one can justly accuse a dog of being a selfish animal. The self-devotion it will show toward its master is proverbial, but I have reason to know that it frequently displays a most generous impulse toward its own fellows. A small but unwelcome tramp cur once appeared at my own house and I declined to feed it, lest it should stay. About the same time I noticed that my dog Wolf had a habit of taking the first bone that was given him off behind a big tree to eat. His subsequent bones at each meal he went through no such ceremony with, and finally I followed him one morning for the purpose of seeing what he had done with the first one. To my surprise I found the tramp cur in the act of devouring the bone which Wolf had evidently left for its ration. The beast was small and so the provision was sufficient. Wolf had evidently been regularly feeding the stranger dog out of his own provender for a good many days.

"I had a friend who vouches for what seems to me an extraordinary story of a dog that was brought from Queenstown to Boston. The animal appeared disconsolate and homesick, and frequently it disappeared, only to be found wandering about the wharf at which it had disembarked. One fine day it disappeared and nothing more was heard of it for quite three months, when its former owner wrote from England that the dog had mysteriously reappeared at his place. From subsequent investigation it was evident that the intelligent beast had gone down to the wharf in Boston day after day until he found the ship that had brought him from Queenstown and had taken passage when it finally came in for a return voyage. Upon reaching England he had started straight for home.

"You might imagine that many more dogs would go mad in this warm climate than farther north, but the fact is that a rabid animal is almost an unknown thing in Washington, while in Boston there is a mad dog scare every summer regularly. You must remember, however, that what people call rabies is in ninety-nine cases out of one hunded simply fits, and the unfortunate dog is the victim of the misapprehension. Fools deny the existence of such a disease as hydrophobia, asserting that it is purely imagination. If so, why do little children so frequently die of it? Nevertheless many persons doubtless perish from fear of it. Two very funny superstitions are generally entertained on this point. One is that by killing the dog one may prevent hydrophobia from following its bite; the other that a lick from a dog's tongue, if it touches a scratch or a sore place, will produce hydrophobia if that dog is ever afterward attacked by the complaint."

SOME VERY FUNNY DINNERS.

A Few Queer Experiences Related at the Club by Diners Out.

"THE funniest bachelor dinner I ever partook of," said a well-known club man the other evening, "I ate one night last week with a married friend of mine in the suburbs, whose wife was away. My host, knowing that I was something of a gourmet, spread himself for the occasion, as I plainly could see. The repast furnished was evidently of unusual elaborateness, and it went fairly well until the salad came on. I could not eat any of that after the first mouthful, which I managed with difficulty to swallow. Observing that I refrained from the dish, my entertainer said:

" 'I'm afraid you don't find this first rate.'

" 'It has a peculiar flavor,' I admitted reluctantly.

" 'Ah,' replied my friend, who had finished with apparent gusto his own help of the salad, 'I was afraid that it might not prove satisfactory. You see, there was no olive oil in the house, and, having nothing better on hand for the purpose, I used castor oil for the dressing.'

"He did not appear at all embarrassed at making this statement, but what broke him up entirely for the moment was the appearance at dessert of a hunk of ordinary grocer's cheese.

" 'Why!' he exclaimed, addressing the servant, 'where is the Roquefort that I ordered sent home today?'

" 'Begorra, sir,' responded the handmaid, 'if you mane the chase that come this afternoon from the store, it was that moldy it had to be thrown away, and I sent back to the grocery for this, that is nice and fresh.'

The other men in the little party at the club window smiled languidly at this story, but the bald-headed member said:

"Speaking of dining out reminds me of a repast that I enjoyed very much the other day in a small but very excellent restaurant here in town. What struck me particularly on the occasion I speak of was the exceptional quality of the lobster salad. There was evidently garlic in it, but that estimable vegetable was so artistically infused that instead of communicating an actual taste of garlic it simply contributed an indescribable and undefined accentuation to the flavor of the dish. I asked that the chef be summoned and demanded of him how he was able to use garlic with such marvelous delicacy and effectiveness. He replied:

" 'The way I do is to chew up a small bulb of garlic, and when the dish is being stirred I breathe very gently upon the mixture. That gives the suggestion of flavor which you speak of, sir.' "

PROMINENT AMONG OUR LIST OF

SOUVENIRS

For this week are two lots of

OVERCOATS.

Blue and Black Beaver. Regular retail price $15. They go at $8.25 FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. All full regular sizes.

SOUVENIR, No. 2.

FULL DRESS COATS AND VESTS.

(SILK LINING.)

Regular retail price $20. They go at $10.75 FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

SEE THESE: It will require no guessing to arrive at a conclusion. The mere sight of them will convince you that they are of a rare and radical species, being absolutely SEEDLESS—SEEDY GARMENTS are not in demand among our patrons.

SOUVENIR, No. 3.

MEN'S HEAVY PLAID OVERCOATS.

Regular retail price $5.75. They go at $2.75 FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

Ha! ha! ha!—Laugh on, "Laugh and grow fat."
"Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
"Weep, and you weep alone."

However you may ridicule the price—the garment is an excellent one. An examination of which will turn ridicule into amazement.

SOUVENIR, No. 4.

WOODSTOCK CASSIMERE SUITS FOR MEN.

Regular retail price $10. They go at $6.50 A SUIT, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

SOUVENIR, No. 5.

BOYS' OVERCOATS WITH CAPES.

Regular retail price $4. They go at $2 A GARMENT FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

SOUVENIR, No. 6.

BOYS' SUITS.

Sizes 4 to 14 years. Regular retail price $2.50. They go at $1.54 A SUIT FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

We are Manufacturers and Retailers of Fine Readymade Clothing for all Mankind—The Farmer, the Gardner, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Professional Man, and all other Men and Boys, too. We clothe neatly, comfortably, stylishly, and even elegantly, at prices which are a surprise to the very humblest of our patrons. Such is our business and we mean to

STICK TO IT.

SOUVENIR WEEK. SOUVENIR WEEK.
SOUVENIR WEEK.

☞ Beginning MONDAY, October 20, at 7 a.m., and ending SATURDAY, October 25, at 11 p.m. ☜

VICTOR E. ADLER'S
Ten Per Cent Clothing House.
Hats, Caps
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927 and 929 7th st. n.w., cor. Massachusetts ave.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
Open Saturday until 11 p.m. o20

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

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UNDER MASONIC TEMPLE,
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PRESCRIPTIONS.

Our prices for prescriptions have been reduced in proportion to other goods. We use only the purest drugs and chemicals from the most reliable manufacturers. We cheerfully invite a careful inspection of this department by physicians.

	Red. Price.	Reg. Price.
Allcock's Porous Plasters	10	15
German Porous Plasters, 10c.; 3 for	25	20
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	65	1 00
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	65	1 00
Ayer's Hair Vigor	58	75
Ayer's Cathartic Pills	15	25
Bay Rum, imported, large bottles	20	35
Bovinine, small size	42	60
Bovinine, large size	67	1 00
Ball's Cough Syrup	18	25
Brown's Jam. Ginger	35	50
Williams' Jam. Ginger	25	50
Benson's Capsine Plasters, 13c.; 2 for	25	25
Williams' Rheumatic Plasters	10	25
Cuticura Soap	15	25
Cuticura Ointment	35	50
Cuticura Resolvent	69	1 00
Cashmere Bouquet Soap	21	25
Carter's Little Liver Pills, 13c.; 2 for	25	25
Williams' Little Liver Pills, the best	10	25
Carnrick's Soluble Food, med.	35	50
Carnrick's Soluble Food, large	69	1 00
California Fig Syrup	35	50
Ely's Cream Balm	35	50
Effervescing Bromo Caffein	75	1 00
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites	98	1 50
Williams' Com. Syrup Hypophosphites	75	1 00
Hop Bitters, per bottle	65	1 00
Hostetter's Bitters	69	1 00
Hood's Sarsaparilla	69	1 00
Horsford's Acid Phosphates, small	35	50
Horsford's Acid Phosphates, large	69	1 00
Hoff's Malt Extract (Tarrant's)	28	35
Hoff's Malt Extract (Eisner's)	30	40
Williams' Malt Extract, the best	20	35
Humphrey's Specifics, Nos. 1 to 15	15	25
Hanson's Corn Salve, 9c., 3 for	25	15
Iron Bitters, per bottle	50	1 00
Mellin's Food, per bottle	55	75
Nestle's Milk Food	38	50
Pears' Soap, per cake	12	20
Pond's Extract, per bottle	34	50
Piso's Cough Syrup	18	25
Prussian Cough Syrup	15	25
Parker's Hair Balsam	35	50
Pierce's Golden Med. Discovery	69	1 00
Pierce's Favorite Prescription	69	1 00
Pierce's Purgative Pellets	15	25
Schenck's Pills, per box	15	25
S. S. S., small size	67	1 00
S. S. S., large size	1 17	1 75
Sanford's Catarrh Cure	75	1 00
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	65	1 00
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient	69	1 00
Vaseline, Pure, small size	05	10
Vaseline, Pure, large size	08	15
Vaseline, Pure, the largest bottles	15	25
Vaseline Pomade, per bottle	10	20
Warner's Safe Pills, per bottle	15	25
Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure	85	1 25
Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine	65	1 00
Williams' Beef, Iron and Wine (fresh and the Best)	60	1 00
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime	69	1 00
Williams' Phosphatic Emulsion, the best (fresh) in pint bottles	70	1 00
Water of Ammonia, Full Strength	10	25
Williams' Comp. Sarsaparilla	50	1 00
Williams' Rose Tooth Powder	25	
Williams' Quinine and Rum Hair Tonic	50	

Handoline is unequaled as a beautifier of the complexion; an indispensable requisite to the Ladies' Toilet; it renders the skin white, smooth and soft, and prevents chapping. Every lady should use it. Per bottle, 25c.

QUININE.

1 dozen 1-grain Capsules	3c.
1 dozen 2-grain Capsules	5c.
100 2-grain Capsules	40c.
1 dozen 3-grain Capsules	7c.
100 3-grain Capsules	55c.
1 dozen 5-grain Capsules	12c.
100 5-grain Capsules	90c.
100 grains Quinine, Powers & Weightman	20c.

Don't mistake the place—THE TEMPLE DRUG STORE, under Masonic Temple, cor. 9th and F sts.
o16-tu,th,s-tf F. S. WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

DR. LIGHTHILL

Has resumed his practice and removed his office to his residence.

1411 K ST. N.W.

EARLY MANIFESTATIONS OF CONSUMPTION.

If a person has an obstinate cough, which commenced without any obvious cause, a cough which is at first dry and hacking, and subsequently attended for a time with frothy or mucilaginous-looking expectoration, accompanied by wandering pains about the chest and loss of flesh, even to a slight extent, he is in all probability consumptive. If, besides, there be hæmoptysis or spitting of blood, even to the amount of a drachm, the probability is increased to almost a certainty. If, in addition to these symptoms, the breathing becomes harsh, hurried and deep inspirations evoke a few clicks of a dry and cracking sound, or if the voice becomes permanently weak and hoarse, there can be little doubt that the person is suffering from consumption.

If a person, free from dysentery, and who has not resided in tropical climates, suffers from obstinate diarrhœa, which goes on month after month, with slight remission or intermission, even though there be no cough, he is most likely consumptive. Should this diarrhœa be followed by chest symptoms of the slightest amount, the existence of consumption is an absolute certainty. If a young adult, not addicted to enervating habits and not leading a dissolute life, without clear cause steadily loses weight, he is, in all probability, consumptive, though no chest symptoms should have appeared. When such, however, manifest themselves additionally the establishment of consumption is almost a fixed fact. In all cases where any of the manifestations described make their appearance we should advise an immediate examination of the chest and a prompt resort to apppropriate treatment.

At an early stage of consumption a radical cure can be frequently effected, and health placed upon a firm and permanent footing, while with every step in advance which the disease is allowed to take the chances for a perfect recovery diminish correspondingly. Our readers must bear in mind that the most skillful and efficient treatment can do no more than to make sound and useful as much of the lungs as is present at the time when the progress of consumption becomes suspended. No means on earth can replace the lung tissue which has been destroyed by the ulcerated process. The earlier, therefore, consumption is attended to, the better are the chances for satisfactory results.

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